## PILOTS SEAKING DELAY.

THE REDUCTION OF FEES DISCUSSED. AN EFFORT TO REFER THE BILL BACK TO THE COM-

MITTEE LOST. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- The plot of the Sandy Hook pilots to delay action on the Chamber of Com-merce's bill to reduce their fees was fully exposed to-day. Last week they said they would accept a reduction of 25 per cent on their present scale of fees. On Tuesday their friends in the Assembly bad the bill recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation for the avowed purpose of having this 25 per cent reduction expressed in the measure. Coupled with this idea, however, was another, namely, that the committee should also learn the amount that each pilot received yearly for his services. It was a device to postpone action on the bill for several weeks. The committee was to be sent to New-York to make an elaborate investigation of the income and disbursements of each pilot, learn his net income if possible, and then report to the Legislature-when the debate could again be resumed with evidence on either side from which to quote and still further postpone action. The trick bears all the appearance of having originated in the brain of Scuator Jacobs, although Mr. Rice, of Ontario County, was its ostensible author. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation did not fall into the trap. They summoned before them Mr. Ridgeway, who represents the Chamber of Commerce, and Captain Harbinson, who represents the pilots, cross-examined them about the receipts and disbursements of the pilots, and promptly reported to the Assembly this morning.

ANXIOUS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Miles, of Rensselaer County, when the report was made, expressed his dissatisfaction with the summary course of his associates, and moved that the bill be returned to the committee with orders to continue the investigation. Mr. Rice also demanded a further investigation. He said that the committee had misunderstood him yesterday; he had desired to learn the net income of the pilots, and not the gross income.

Mr. House, the chairman of the committee, said that there was nothing said about net income. The committee, in his opinion, had made a sufficient investigation. Both Mr. Ridgeway and Captain Harbinson agreed that the pilots received in 1883 the sum of \$551,858. Deducting from this 1 per cent, the sum paid to the Pilot Commissioners, there was left \$546,340. This would give the 133 pilots the sum of \$4,107 80 each, a good income. Mr. Howe said that Mr. Miles's motion was merely meant to secure a long-winded investigation. At the end of it there would be the same difference of opinion regarding the net income of the pilots.

Captain S. S. Hawkins, of Suffolk County, also opposed the motion. He said that if the Assembly ordered such an investigation he should insist upon ts being made a broad one. For instance, he would have the committee learn why the pilots refused to admit steam pilot-boats to the service; and why they charged pilotage to constwise steamers, which

had good pilots of their own. THE RECEIPTS OF PILOTS.

The debate was closed with a forcible speech against the motion by Dewitt C. Littlejohn. He first read to the Assembly the following tabulated statement of the pilots' receipts for the past five

551,858 21 \$3,014,450 76

He then said:
This makes the annual average for the five years \$602,890 15. The monthly expenses of a pilot-boat of fifty tons amounts to \$280; of the twoive months to \$3,960. Other expenses bring up the yearly outgoes to \$4,160. Then are twenty beats. Their yearly expenses would thus amount to \$83,200. Besides there must be added 1 per cent of the receipts for the Pilot Commissioners. That makes \$89,200. But suppose we grant that the amount penses amount to a round \$100,000. That would leave not earnings for division amounting to \$500,000—which would give each individual pilot a yearly income of \$3,875. The reduction of 25 per cent proposed would subtract \$965 from this amount, leaving \$2,907 for each pilot a year. The captains of ships that go be London and Calcuita and all around the world from New-York, on the average only get from \$1,200 to \$1,500 yearly. He then said:

\$1,200 to \$1,500 yearly.

The motion was then put by the Speaker. Mr. Miles demanded an aye-and-nay vote, which was granted. There were sixty-dive votes given against the motion to delay action—just the number sufficient to pass the bill—and 56 voted for the motion. Nearly all the votes in favor of the motion were given by Pemocrats, The bill was again committed to the Committee of the Whole for debate.

## WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

ARGUMENTS ON THE HIGH LICENSE BILL BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- The Assembly Chamber this afternoon was occupied by a large audience to hear arguments on the Roosevelt High License bill, which the Joint Committees on Internal Affairs of both Houses took up for consideration. The Rev. Father Walworth; of Albany, made a long and in teresting argument in favor of the bill. He thought. however, that there was more vice in the alleged " high toned " liquor stores than in what are known as "dives." J. N. Stearns, president of the Prohibitory Amendment Association of the State, opposed the bill and said the representatives of 250 associations of the Sons of Temperance had pronounced against it and favored the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors. Assemblyman Lindsey, of Brooklyn, was of the

opinion that the bill would not decrease the number of liquor shops, and vigorously assailed the advocates of high license. He said there were worse men in the "clergyman business" than in the liquor

Ex-Judge Arnoux, of New-York, said that, thanks to the efforts of church people, there had been more convictions within the past year for violations of the excise laws than for the ten years preceding. He referred in a gratifying manner to the conviction of " Billy " McGlory, who had for a long time successfully defied the law, as an evidence of the good work of the temperance people of New-York. He suggested that the bill go into effect on May 1.

R. Graham, secretary of the Church Temperance Society, took issue with Mr. Lindsey and denounced the liquor dealers for their threats to carry the question into politics. He ridiculed their statement that 11,000 liquor dealers in New-York each controlled ten votes and would elect their own candidate for Mayor. He charged that eleven of the twelve Aldermen engaged in the liquor business in

New-York pay only a \$75 license fee. The Rev. Dr. Smart, of Albany, favored the bill, and earnestly appealed to the prohibitionists to withdraw their prohibitory resolution and support the Roosevelt High License bill. Bishop Deane, of Albany; General Darling, of Utica, and Mr. Kim-ball, of Troy, agreed that a high license was the surest method of counteracting the spread of in-

Assemblyman Kelly, of Brooklyn, expressed himself as being unalterably opposed to the principle of Mr. Roosevelt's bill, on the ground that it would materially increase the number of unlicensed places. The committees thereupon postponed action on the Lal.

on the bill.

One of the most important bills now before the Legislature is that of Mr. Roosevelt prohibiting the cities of the State from incurring debt to an extent more than 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of property. At the request of the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, Luka F. Cozzens this afternoon submitted a statement from the Controller of New-York City giving the debt of that city at about \$1\_2\$ per cent of the assessed valuation of property. In round figures the assessed valuation is \$1,276,000,000, and the debt \$95,500,000. The Senate Committees failed to transact any business of importance. business of importance.

## THE SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES.

A STATEMENT FROM SUPERINTENDENT SHANAHAN-NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan submitted a statement to the Assembly to-day giving the number of collectors, clerks, and con pilers of caual statistics, together with the amount paid for salaries, etc. The number of collectors is 11; collectors' clerks 16, and compilers 1. Seven lock tenders as misted in collecting statistics on way freight. The total amount expended from the opening of navigation on May 7 to September 30, 1883, for salaries and expenses of

these employes was \$11,096. Mr. Erwin presented last year's bill directing the Bank communi-superintendent to examine annually or oftener corpora-

year's bill imposing a tax of 1 per cent upon corpo

executing trust mortgages.

Mr. Coffey introduced a bill amending the pawn-brokers act of last year by reducing the annual license tee from \$500 to \$100 for every \$50,000 invested in the pawnbrokerage business. Bonds shall be furnished to the mount of \$2,500 for every \$50,000 invested. The rate of interest to be charged shall not exceed 3 per cent for A bill by Mr. Van Cott repeals Chapter 437 of the laws of 1882, which allows banks and insurance and trust companies to demand and receive a greater rate of in-

terest than 6 per cent upon loans made by them on all sums of \$5,000 or upward.

Controller Chapin transmitted to the Assembly a statement in response to the resolution calling for information as to the compensation pand to employes on the canais during the year 1882. The total expenses were \$34,559. The Senate Committee on Railroads reported favorably the bill providing that contracts on railroad and expressive the bill providing that contracts on railroad and expressive to the singular construction of the signed by the consignors or consigness to be valid, and the bill prohibiting the tunnelling of Washington Park in New-York.

prohibiting the tunnelling of Washington York.

A billwas introduced by Mr. Gibbs appropriating \$250,

A billwas introduced by Mr. Gibbs appropriating \$250,

Oo for an armony for the 22st Regiment, New-York.

Oom Mr. Kernan presented a bill incorporating the Commercial Credit Guarantee Company of New-York, with a

mercial Crenit Guarantee Company of New-York, what a capital of \$500,000.

In general orders the bill repealing the restrictions upon the right of Columbia College to derive income from property was amended so that the act shall not affect devises made by testators before this act shall have been passed, and it was then ordered to a third reading.

In committee, Mr. Gilbert's amendments to the Penal Code for the protection of children were amended by striking out the section which provides that to endanger the limbs of children shall be a misdemeanor, in order to meet the objections raised by manufacturers. Also, exempting villages from the section forbidding the carrying of fire-arms by children under eighteen years of age without a license.

## LEGISLATION AT TRENTON.

#### VARIOUS PHASES OF TAXATION.

THE REAL ESTATE OF CORPORATIONS—FIREMEN AND MANUFACTURES-DIVORCE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Jan. 31 .- The Assembly had a tilt on reflread taxation this morning. On the second day of the session, Mr. Cole, of Hudson, introduced a bill declaring that the real estate of corporations shall be taxed in the same basis as other real estate. It was sent to the minitee on Railroad and Canuls; and there it has since reposed. This morning Mr. Cole moved that the bill be placed on the calendar, as it had remained in com mittee beyond the 'imit of ten days fixed by the rules of the House. Mr. 8 vage, the committee chairman, pro-tested that there was no intention to delay the bill improperly, but that Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, a director in the Erle Railway Company, had asked to be heard against the bill, but had been unable to be present at the time fixed. Mr. Savage also said the Special Committee on Corporation Taxes was considering this subject, and would soon be prepared to present a catisfactory measure. Mr. Savage was all the more earnest in his remarks because he did not desire to inconvenience his old preceptor at law, Mr. Parker. The bill was placed on the calendar, and will come up in due

It is one of a numerous class, proposing notoriously ineffective measures, which the most abject servant of the corporations in the Assembly feels perfectly justified n supporting with all his vigor. By judiciously tempering his animosity to measures of real importance with advocacy of bills known to be defective, the average Democratic member hopes to keep square with his constituents and receive the approbation of the rairoad men, who own them, in some cases, as absolutely as the rails and ties on the tracks. It is by such pretences that the genuine cause of reform in railroad taxation has been defeated from year to year. The remarkably varied opinion on the subject of corporation taxation prevailing in the Assembly is shown by bills Nos.

the Assembly is snown by the state of the state of the sexcept steam railroads at the rate of two per cent on their total gross earnings. The second provides that they shall be taxed at one per cent on their gross carrings in New-Jersey. The difference is a matter of a million dol-

shall be taxed at one per cent on their gross carnings in New-Jersey. The difference is a matter of a million dollars or thereabouts.

The Arsemily passed a bill to give to the firemen of the State the same privileges of tax exemption that are enjoyed by members of the National Guard. There is also a bill before the House to exempt property to the value of \$200 for each person from taxation, where the total valuation in such case does not exceed that amount. A Senste bill proposes to exempt meantacturing exporations from taxation, above one per cent, after a vote affirming it has been east by the neople. Other measures of similar nature are coming in from day to day.

Mr. Neighbour infronded a bill to appropriate \$558.75 to pay the clerk life and exposes of the special committee agreement in the area of the special committee appointed last year to investigate riparian rights, Governor Luditar refused hat amment to approve bills presented by take and other committees, on economical grounds, and recourse to legislation was necessary.

Another meanecessful attempt was made to-day to pass a bill authorizing the compromise of past due taxes. It failed by a vote of 19 to 33, and a strong sentiment was manifested against any effort to invalidate the assects of the various communities by such action.

A joint resolution petitioning Congress to pass a National divorce act was reported adversely and indefinitely postponed. Since the tariff debate, the Democrats have adopted a policy of opposing any resolutions or bills touching upon National toyles. Another effect of the tariff discussion was a proposition to amend the rules so that members shall not have the privilege of explaining their votes. The matter was postgoned for a day, under the rules, and will be bitterly opposed as an unjust and unreasonable infringement on the rights of the minority.

## CHILD LABOR IN NEW-JERSEY,

THE INSPECTOR FINDS A DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The New-Jersey Inspector of Child Labor. Lawrence T. Fell, who was appointed under an acessed in 1883 prohibiting the employment of children in The law went into operation on July 1, 1883. According to the census of 1880 there were over 12,000 children and youths employed in 7,000 manufactories and workshops in New-Jersey. The Inspector thinks that these figures are much below the actual number em-ployed when he entered upon his duties. While Essex County contained the most manufactories, Passaic County employed the most children in manual labor. Everywhere he found that the child labor system had left ndehble traces of mental and physical degradation, and everywhere he saw prematurely old faces and dwarfed forms as its results. Young girls from being employed a an early age and for long hours were physical wrecks The illiteracy of children in the factories was positively hocking. Many of them had never been inside a school room. Not a few were unable to give the name of the State in which their homes were. Others had no con-

ception of right or wrong.

The Inspector found that child labor increased in greater ratio than adult labor, and with its increase the wages of adult labor were diminished. With reduced neans of living parents were frequently compelled, in to maintain their homes, to put their tender chilorder to maintain their homes, to put their tender children to work. The evil thus grew with what it fed upon. There was a prevailing tendency to buy cheap labor, no matter what the effect upon society, and child labor was sought for. Some manufacturers complied with the law while others treated it with indifference. Many manufacturers were heartly in favor of the law, but objected to a partial enforcement as injurious to those who obeyed it. These manufacturers favored compulsory education as a necessary part of a system of child labor pro-hibition.

as a necessary part of a system of child labor prohibition.

Inspector Fell says the law is practically inoperative because of inadequate provision for its enforcement. It has been impossible for him to visit any but the principal factories, and he thinks that not fewer than three inspectors are required. He advises that these inspectors be called workshop inspectors, as in England, and that they be charged with the enforcement of all labor laws. Compulsory education should require the attendance at school of children between the ages of seven and twelve years, for at least twenty weeks each year, and of all calldren between the ages of twelve and fitteen years for at least twelve weeks cach year. In New-Jorsey nearly thirty-three years ago an act was passed prohibiting the employment of children under ten 'cars of age, and of minors for more than ten hears per day. The inspector remarks that "it is scarcely to the credit of our State that thirty-three years after its passage feeble young girls under sixteen years of age and children nimost too young for school should be found tolling in our manufacturing establishments."

## MISSION OF THE IRISH RACE.

Monsignor Capel lectured in St. Bernard's Church last evening on "The Mission of the Irish Race." In spite of the bad weather, the church was crowded. Every individual, the lecturer said, is called into existence for a distinct and definite purpose. The same is true of nations and races. Each country in history has had its one great work to accomplish. Italy has been the home of Papacy; France the begetter of republicanist and missionaries; England the colonizing people. Ireland we know as the bearer of the cross. Her mission in his tory has been to distribute over the world three thingsfaith, learning, and purity. In this city the mass of faith, learning, and purity. In this city the mass of Catholies, the priests, and the workers in the convents, have been of Irish blood. In England, out of the 2,000,000 of Catholies, 1,500,000 are of the same descent. In its suffering and weakness is Ireland's mission. A separation from England would threaten the destruction of its ideal, in turning the minds of the people from their divinely appointed work. This, said the lecturer, is the motive of the Pope's recent action—an act in deepest sympathy with the Irish race.

# THE SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE,

The weavers in the principal ribbon-making silk mills in Paterson were still on strike yesterday, except those of Hamil & Booth and Doherty & Wadsworth which do not belong to the Manufacturers' Association Yesterday was the last day given to the weavers to ac cept or reject the scale of prices offered by the em-ployers, and the weavers at most of the mills field shop-meetings the night before, at which it was decided to per-sist in rejecting the price list. This action was vesterday communicated to the secretary of the Manufacturers' As-sectation.

tions or institutions in the hands of receivers; also last THE TELEGRAPH PROBLEM.

DR. GREEN AGAINST GOVERNMENT CONTROL HIS ARGUMENT BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE-

MR. HUBBARD TO REPLY. Washington, Jan. 31 .- The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day began a hearing of arguments from interested parties on the subject of the proposed Governmental ownership or control of the telegraph system. Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Company, addressed the committee. The Government systems of Europe had been established, he said, with the exception of that of England, as a protection for the Governments, as a means of learning what was going on, and of defeating conspirators. Under this Government no necessity existed for such a course. Un-less there was something defective in the service there seemed to be no reason why the Government should take hold of the telegraph. He maintained that this country has telegraphic facilities in larger proportion to pop-ulation, a better service and a chesper ulation, a better service and a chesper service than in any country of Europe, and he was prepared to substantiate that in any careful investigation. Dr. Green gave illustrations of the reductions in rates which had followed the various consolidations of rival telegraph companies, and stated that reductions were the rule, as a result of consolidation. There was only one exception, the consolidation with the Atlantic and Pacific, previous to which competition had pushed down the rates below the point where business could be done with profit, and they had necessarily been raised. Even then the rates which had not been reduced by competition were reduced to make them harmonize with those which had.

THE CHEAPER BATES IN EUROPE. He explained the apparently cheaper rates of Europe by saying that there a message was counted once in every country through which it passed, while in this country it was counted only once. Press matter, moreover, was dropped at many points in the United States and delivered as many messages while only the one copy filed was counted—thirty words being counted as a message.

Senator Hill asked further explanation. He thought the statement an extraordinary one and referred to the rates of France being only twenty cents for twenty words within the limits of that country, and an average half a cent a word in other European countries. He cited the rates from France to Algiers—two thousand miles—which were only twenty cents for twenty words.

Dr. Green replied that the Algiers line was operated at a loss. The employes were hired for a much cheaper rate, and even then the service was done at a loss. No company could send twenty words for twenty cents without loss. In this country operators were paid higher rates, material was more expensive and all the cost of construction was greater. A new tariff was in process of preparation to go into effect on March 1, giving a maximum rate of one dollar, for which sum a message could be sent 4,500 miles, from Halifax to Washington Territory. Dr. Green, referring to the press ington Territory. Dr. Green, referring to the press contracts, said be would furnish the committee with a copy of the contract with the Associated Press. It contained, he said, a clause that no cheaper rates should be made with any other association without giving the Associated Press the advantage of the reduction. Some papers had complained because the Western Union could not furnish them news at the same rates their neighbors were receiving it from the Associated Press. It was manifest that the papers could get cheaper work done by association and that the Western Union Company could not transmit press dispatches to a single paper at as low a rate as it could carry the dispatches of an association. Dispatches from Washington to New-Orieans, for example, were dropped at sixteen different points along the line. A contract had recently best made with another press association, the name of which he could not recall. A carreful estimate of the cost of the press work performed by the Western Union showed an average 6½ cents per 100 words.

SOCIAL TELEGRAMS ABROAD. Dr. Green said the excess of social telegrams in Switzerand, Belguim, France and other countries of Europe was due to the fact that that was the play-ground of the world. Millions of wealthy tourists were there every year with no other business than to enjoy themselves, and nothing

no other business than to enjoy themselves, and hothing but social affekrs to telegraph about.

Senator Maxey asked what, in Mr. Green's opinion, would be the effect upon private companies if the Government should enter into the telegraph business althout probably run the private companies. The Government would be likely to establish a losing rate; it had often arried on the Postal service as a bosing rate. England and transacted the telegraph business at a loss, and last ear there would have been a loss but for the payment of rith 900 by the Government.

degraps. erring to the talk about accumulated wealth in the

Referring to the talk about accumulated wealth in the anids of individuals and of corporations, Dr. Green said se had become satisfied that the great power of England onsisted in the wealth of her clikens, Much of this apital was invested abroad, and about £160,000,000 of revenue was derived from it, much of it going from

values. In conclusion, he asked that the Western Union be heard before the committee through an atterney, and that the committee fix a day when it would hear Mr. Evarts. Gardiner G. Hubbert.

that the committee fix a day when it would hear Mr. Evarts.
Gardiner G. Hubbard stated to the committee that he desired to be heard and would nitempt to controvert some of the points made by Dr. Green. Dr. Green had said that, unless something was defective in the service, no reason exists for Government interference. He would undertake to show that there was something defective in the Western Union service; that the rates were excessive; in other words, if it had a rate not exceeding sixty ceals for the whole country, it would make more money and give a better service than at the present rates, and that one company could not serve the country when it was allowed to capitalize as rapidly as it pleased, without reference to the value of its property.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads agreed to-day to report favorably the resolution offered on Tuesday last by Mr. Platt, instructing that committee in inquire into the relations of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the telegraphic correspondence of the United States and the transmission of press news.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the Senate to-day the resolu-

Washington, Jan. 31 .- In the Senate to-day the resolu tion offered yesterday by Mr. Platt was taken up and agreed to, directing an investigation by the Senate Com nittee on Post-offices and Post-roads into the cost of elegraph correspondence and how such cost has been affected by contrates between the Western Union and other companies and by large stock dividends.

## A REVISED EDUCATIONAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Senator Blair reorted to-day from the Committee on Education and Laor, a substitute for his educational bill introduced a his session of Congress. The bill provides that for the surpose of securing the benefits of common school education to all the children living in the United States, there shall be appropriated annually for ten years a sum of money beginning with \$15,000,000 and diminished by \$1,000,000 in each succeeding year, which sum shall be paid out to each of the several States and Territories paid out to each of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in that proportion which the whole number of persons of ten years and over in such State or Territory, or in the District, who cannot read and write, bear to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880. It provides that no part of the money shall be paid out to any State or Territory which shall not, during the first five years of the operation of the act, annually expend for the maintenance of common schools at least one-third of the sum which shall be aliotted to it of this proposed educational fund, and during the second five years, a sum at least equal to the whole amount of the allotiment made to it. AGAINST FAVORITISM IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Senator Sewell reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Military Affairs Senator Plumb's bill, which provides that no regimental or company officer shall hereafter be detached from duty with his regiment or company for more than three years consecutively, and that any officer heretofore or hereafter detailed, who shall be returned to duty with his company or regiment, shall not be again detailed except temperarily, and then for a period of more than sixty days until after the expiration of three years from his return to his com-pany or regiment. Accompanying the report pany of the committee submitted a letter from Lieutenant-Gener-al Sheridan to the Secretary of War on the subject matter of the bill and one from the Secretary of War to the com-mittee expressing his concurrence in the views ex-pressed by General Sheridan. In his letter, dated January 12, 1884, General Sheri-In his letter, dated January 12, 1884, General Sherian opposes the provisions of the proposed bill on the ground that they could not be carried out without great detriment to the service, and because in his judgment their enactment into law would so abridge the power of the President of the United States and those under him as to seriously impair the administration of the Army.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, January 31, 1884.
VISITOR TO A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.—The President to-day appointed Surgeon-General Robert Murray to be a visitor to the Government Hospital for the Insane, vice Charles H. Crane, deceased.

COMMISSIONER TO A WORLD'S FAIR.—The President to day appointed Thomas F. Pinnkett to be Commissioner for the State of Connecticut at the coming World's Fair at New-Orleans, and Benjamin E. Mallory as alternate. THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—The Naval Appro priation bill has been prepared by the sub-committee having it in charge, and to morrow it will be considered by the House Committee on Appropriations. It is understood that the original estimate is reduced between by the House Committee on Appropriations. It is under-stood that the original estimate is reduced between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.

FAVORING AID TO EDUCATION,--Dr. Curry, general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, and Professor C. C. Painter, secretary of the National Educational Associa-

tion, argued before the House Committee on Education to-day in favor of Federal and to education. They advo-cated an annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 for ten years.

SALARIES FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.—The propriety of changing the compensation of United States District At torners from fees to salaries was unanimously agreed to to-day by a sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary. Details of a proposed bill were, however, not decided upon.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.-The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: James A. Connolly, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois; the Rev. John Vaughan Lewis, of New-York, to be Post Chaplain in the Army. MOVING AGAINST ADULTERATED TEAS.-J. R. Davies,

MOVING AGAINST ADULTERATED TEAS.—J. B. Davides.
Examiner of Teas for the Port of New-York, to-day before a sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means advocated the measure prepared by Secretary Folger to amend the law relative to the adulteration of teas. The sub-committee has agreed to make a favorable report on Secretary Folger's bill to the full committee.

CHANGES OF SENATE EMPLOYES.—Major Gliman, who

CHANGES OF SENAIE EMPLOYES.—Major of chimals, who for nearly five years has been distributing cierk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, was to-day succeeded in the latter position by Butler Mahome, son of the Senator. George M. Weston, of Washington, has been appointed Librarian of the Senate in place of P. J. Pierce, of Pornsylvania. W. Burlingame, of Lova, has been given a position in the folding room, in place of W. A. Horbach. SOME NEW SENATE BILLS .- In the Senate te-day bills

rere introduced to relieve commercial traveliers from cease taxes; to authorize the retirement of officers of the Navy after thirty years of service, and to regulate comotions in the Navy. ESTIMATED PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.—It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt during the month of January will be about \$11,800,000.

### COLLEGE SPORTS.

HARVARD DETERMINED TO PUT DOWN PROFESSION-ALISM-FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN CONFER-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30,-A committee of the Factity, consisting of President Eliot, Professors Shaler, J. M. Peirce, J. W. White, Guerney and Proble, met twenty-four invited students on a recent afternoon in the rooms of the Faculty to confer on the subject of college athletics. President Eliot in opening the discussion stated that the meeting had been called for the purpos of securing a better common understanding, on the topic anned between Faculty and students. The discuss would be entirely informal and each member of the Faculty present should be construed in his remarks as expressing merely his private opinion and not as committing the Faculty to any course. As he had lately expressed his views in print (referring to his annual report, he

would not continue with further comment. The debate then turned upon the question of proessionalism in college athletics, on which subject Proessors Shaler and White expressed themselves at some length. The Faculty desired, it was stated, that Harvard should be on even terms with other colleges with which they competed. There were three alternatives open to the college. Either it should allow the present system to be stretched to its fall limit and permit professionalism to gain complete sway over college sports, or it should secure the coperation of other colleges and abolish all intercourse vith professionals; or, finally, the college should withdraw completely from inter-collegiate contests. Pro-cessor White expressed himself strongly in favor of continning such contests. President Eliot said that although some dozen years ago he had expressed himself in layor of such a move, at present he did not wish to commit himself in favor of it. As to the first alternative, that

self in favor of it. As to the first alternative, that seemed at present to be highly objectionable. The second was the measure which the Faculty had lately been earnestly striving to bring about. To effect this purpose a meeting of delegates from college Faculties had recently been held in New-York.

A definition of the Faculty's blee of "professionalism was breaght out during the conference. Men employed as trainers, who did not participate in sports for money, like Mr. Camp, of Yple, or Colemel Bancroft, of Harvard, the Faculty did not for its purposes regard as professionals. The presence of a professional in this sense, however, on the college grounds, if a man of good character, might be productive of less harm than intercourse with technical amsteurs of lower character. But this did not affect the Faculty's position. Their objection was to the introduction of professional methods and spirit into college sports. The two should be totally divorced. It was for this reason that the Faculty objected to employ-ling for temporary periods, even, any professional only intra-scape as the control of the possibility of pursuing any middle coarse under execut system. President Eliot and Professor White coarse in a coarse units impossible. Mr. he had become satisfied that the great power of England consisted in the wealth of her citizens, Much of this capital was invested abroad, and about £160,000,000 of revenue was derived from it, much of it going from this country.

BATES NOT AFFECTED BY CAPITALIZATION.

With reference to the capitalization of the Western Union Company he said it made no difference with the rates. If no profit was made it was all the same whether the capital was small or great. There had been capitalization of stock since 1856 without a representation in soft was almost as bad as its most agravated develops where it is not conclusion, he asked that the Western Union of two keys in the same whether the capital was small or great. There had been capitalization of stock since 1856 without a representation in the capital was small or great. ment, and the experience of the English universities in recent years would teach that nothing less than a total abolition of all connection with the professional and sporting world would serve as a remedy.

WHAT A FRIEND OF CLEVELAND THINKS. THE GOVERNOR TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. At the St. James Hotel last evening, TRIBUNE reporter asked ex-Congressman Daniel L. Lockrood, of Buffalo, "Will Governor Grover Cleveland be a andidate for the Democratic nomination for President "I think he will be. Yes, his friends will present him." "What will be the points upon which his nomination

vill be urged?" "I don't think it wise to go into that. I think the less his friends are 'interviewed' the better. Governor Cleveand is a strictly honest and upright man. There does not exist a man of purer intentions. There is not a par ticle of political intrigue in his composition. Pos that may operate against him, though it ought to be in his favor. He has made an excellent Governor. He would make an equally good President."

"Will the Democrats carry the country this fall !" "That is not yet clear. It is a matter of doubt yet." "Has the tariff agitation effected this doubt!"

"It has mixed things all up." "What course ought to be pursued by the Democrats?" "I don't know as I care to express an opinion. I hold views that are very positive on the tariff question—differing from a large number of my party friends. It is not the time, nor is it proper for me now to utter them. In a general way, I think the business men of this country know a good deal better what is best for all interests than the politicians do. If the Democratic party is wise and prudent, they can earry the next election. It will depend upon the principles enunciated in convention and whether the nonlinees represent those principles. I think the public will demand of candidates, not only that they shall have convictions, but be willing and free to express them fully and fearlessly. The country is tired of the dedging of issues."

"Will General Arthur carry the New-York Republican delegation?"

"Not solidly. If the delegates were elected in the old way, I have no doubt he would have a united vote. But with the present plan he cannot expect it. Arthur has made a very fair President. So any man would make a fair President, Even Hayes was a good Executive."

"Is arthur the strongest man for the Republicans in New-York?"

"Utbick not." "I don't know as I care to express an opinion. I hold

New York!"
"I think not."
"Whom do you think the Republicans will nominate!"
"Bob Lincoln. If I had the naming of the ticket for them I would complete it with Mayor Low."

THE CASE OF GOVERNOR MURRAY.

WHAT A KENTUCKY DEMOCRAT, WHO KNOWS HIM WELL, THINKS OF THE CHARGES. Ex-Governor John C. Underwood, of Kenucky, speaking last ev ning at the Grand Central Hotel of Governor Murray of Utah, with whom he is well

scouainted, said : "He comes from a family honorable, just and talented. He is a man of fine presence, open-hearted, liberal and hivalrous character. He was generally liked in his official intercourse in Kentucky, even by political oppo-

"What do you know of White and his fight against "White is very ultra in his political opinions. So much

so that he does not well brook opposition. He is inimical to the interests of Murray and his friends, and has been for years. Their misunderstanding, I believe, grew out of the opposition to Bristow's Presidential aspirations White opposed General Murray, Colonel Wharton and Judge Harian, who were Bristow's friends. But I am not upposed to know anything of the Republican family

"What about the charges against Murray!" I know nothing personally, but do know to "What about the charges against Murray t"
"I know nothing personally, but do know General Murray to be a man of such character and standing in Kentucky an utterly to preclude the possibility of any emberzlement or act of that nature being committed in his office, with his knowledge. I do not think General Murray would look very closely into the details, from the fact that he is not a business man by nature or education. He went into the Union army a boy, and by rapid promotion became known as the 'boy Colonel.' If he was guilty of the things alleged against him, the time to have shown it was when he was nominated for Governor. It was not done then, and I don't believe it can be done. If General Murray desired a testimonial from Kentuckians of their belief to his integrity, he could casily obtain one signed universally by Democrats and Republicans. As to questions between Murray and White, there would be no hesitation."

## RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

BILLS OF FORFEITURE PASS THE HOUSE. LITTLE OR NO OPPOSITION OTHER LIKE BILLS IN PREPARATION.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The House to-day showed that its purposes in regard to land grant for-feitures are earnest, and that most of the grants made upon conditions which have not been fulfilled by the grantees will be declared forfelted without much discus sion or opposition. The first bill passed to-day affects three grants to the State of Mississippi, to aid in the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, the Mobile and New-Orleans Railroad, and a third railroad which never advanced far enough to have a name; two grants to Alabama, one of which the State refused to accept more than twenty-five years ago; one grant to Arkansas for a railroad, the line for which has never been surveyed; one grant to Louisiana, which that State declined in 1857. The amount of land covered by these grants is comparatively small and the only opposition to the bill came from Messrs. Van Eston and Barksdale, who tried to have the Gulf and Ship Island grant excepted from its provisions. That grant covers about 653,000 acres and the land is said to be extremely valuable on account of the pine timber upon it. Chairman Cobb made a long speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Hatch, of Michigan, a new member, offered some observations in regard to the second section which seemed entitled to more consideration than they received. This section provides that in all cases where any eds affected by the bill have been treated by the land officers as open to purchase or pre-emption or homestead entry, and such purchases and enteries have been made, they shall be regarded as valid. Mr. Hatch thought there might be something more in this provision than appeared on its face. He would be glad to know whether any of these lands, some of which are extremely valuable, have been snapped up by speculators recently, in view of the probable action of Congress. No member of the Public Lands Committee appeared to be able to give an estimate of the probable quantity or proportion

ber of the Public Lands Committee appeared to be able to give an estimate of the probable quantity or proportion of the lands which has been covered by advance purchases and entries and which the bill validates. The bill was passed without a division.

Mr. Payson then called for the reading of the bill to forfeit the Texas Pacific grant, which covers 14,309,700 nercs. As soon as it had been read, Mr. Payson asked that the report of the committee, prepared by humself, he read, but the hour was late and the House was in no mood to hear the reading or listed to debete. Mr. Payson demanded the previous question after obtaining permission to have the report printed as his speech for the bill. The bill would have passed the House within five minutes after it was read had not Mr. Payson demanded the yeas and mays, the recording of which occupied a half hour. Mearly every member present was recorded in the affirmative.

The Public Lands Committee is busy in the preparation of other forteiture bills. It to day instructed Chairman Cobb to report to the House a bill forfeiting the entire grant made to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, although forty-five miles of that road have been built. The grant was made in 1870 and covers 1,130,880 acres. The granting act required that the entire road should be completed by March 4, 1876. At its meeting to-day the committee also discussed the forfeiture of the grants to the California and Oregon, and Oregon and California Railroad Companies. Although no decision was reached. Mr. Payson said this evening the drift of the discussion clearly indicated that the committee will report in favor of forfeiting both these grants, excepting the lands for which patents have already been sumeded in 1868 required the company according to a report made by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress in March, 1882. The terms of the grant amounted to 2,126,526 acres, of which 1,337,919 acres had been patented to the company required completion of the entire road by July 1, 1880. The grant amounted t

TESTIMONY IN THE DINSMORE CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31 .- At the taking of estimony in the Dinsmore case to-day, Theodore Little and Alfred Mills, executors of the Vail estate, which is onducting in the New-Jersey Chancery Court a suit similar to Mr. Dinsmore's, testified to unimportant matters in connection with the stockholders' meeting of May 11, when directors favorable to the lease were elected and a resolution endorsing the leasing project passed Mr. Little said that he thought then and still thought that a lease would be a proper and profitable thing for the Central stockholders, if made it ion a 6 per ecel guar the Central stockholders, if made u on a 6 per evel guarantee, and properly awarded. Mr. Mills said that the suit in chancery was not investigated, directly or indirectly, by Mr. Dinsmore, the Pennsylvania Railroad or any body elae; and that if had never been mentioned to my one except his counsel and this co-trustee until the bill was slied. Since the answer to the bill had been put to, certain persons whem he declined to name had opened negotiations, which were still pending, for the purchaso of the Vall estate stock. He left it to be inferred that these persons were interested in the Reading.

Hugh Hamill, it, answered a few questions as to his service upon Central officials of copies of the restraining order issued by the Court at the beginning of the Dinsmore suit. Samuel Knox, secretary of the Central, identified extracts from the minutes of the meetings of May 11 and July 6, 1863. May 11 and July 6, 1883.

THE CLEVELAND POOL ORGANIZED. The work of the Joint Executive Committee

Passenger Department) of the trunk lines and their Western connections was fluished yesterday for the present, and an adjournment taken till April. After considering the question of establishing interior pools at Toledo, Indianapolis, Detroit and Cleveland, an agreement was reached only with regard to the pool at linent was reached only with regard to the pool at I last named city. The pooling agreements at the off places will come before the April meeting. The preceding of the West Shore in the passenger susiness will considered at the trunk line meeting on next Tuesch arbore have been many complaints regarding the irregiarities of passenger rates at interior Western points, to no action regarding them has been taken by the connities.

THE HOUSATONIC ROAD'S TAXES.

HARTFORD, Jan. 31 .- The State Senate today received the report of the special committee to co sider how much of the taxes assessed on the Housatonie Road between October, 1870, and October, 1880, should be paid. As 47 miles of the 121 operated by the company lie in Massachusetts and are leased, and as that portion could not be operated without certain expendi-tures upon the Connecticut portion for relief portion count in the Connecticut portion for rollit track, etc., the company asis that 47-121 of the oreckoned as for permanent improvements. The tee reports adversely on the preposition.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LOAN.

AN ADVANCE OF \$22,500000 TO BE MADE BY THE DOMINION GOVENMENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.-Resolutions were submitted late last night by the Government to Parliament to authorize a loan by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company of \$22,500,000, payable in 1801, at 5 per cent interest. Meantime \$7,500,000 of this is to be advanced immediately, and the balance as the work on the railroad proceeds. This is in addition to the balance of the \$25,000,000 cash subsidy granted by the original charter, this balance now amounting to \$12,500,000. The Government, amounting to \$12,00,000. The Government, while making the advance of \$22,500,000, has the first charge on the whole railway, but the amount advanced, together with the balance of the cash subside due, will enable the company to complete its whole line to the Pacific Ocean, and obviate the necessity of any further issue of capital stock or any issue of bonds on the

At the office of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., fiscal agents of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Baring said yesterday that there was no doubt as to the vote of Parliament on the new measure proposed by the Government 'The Dominion Government," it was said, "would hold the "The Dominion Government," it was said, "would hold the unissued land grant boads and the \$35,000,000 unissued stock as security. All the company axis now is \$7,500,000 in cash and the rest of the proposed loan as the road is fluished I understand that the Dominion Government has fluished I understand that the Dominion Government has negot ated in London it 4 per centbonds to an amount sufficient to pay the cash advance, but of course that is a Government, and not a company, measure. We merely agree to pay five per cent interest on security which the Government regards as satisfactory. The recent statements that the Grand Trunk Railway has offered to complete the road without any additional sid, are probably correct, but the Government would be likely to inquire what guarantee the Grand Trunk could possibly offer in support of its preposition. The Grand Trunk Railway would like to defeat the measure in favor of our road, but it has no power to do so,"

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Boston, Jan. 31.-The stockholders of the Boston and Providence Enlirond met here to-day to decide in reference to terminal facilities and improvements in Providence. President Whitney stated that the cost of the proposed improvements to the Boston and Providence would be \$545,000; to the New-York and New-England \$600,000, and to the Providence and Worsew-England \$000,000, and to the Providence and Wor-cester and the Stonington lines, each, \$900,000. The di-rectors were empowered to make all contracts and searre such legislation as may be needed for reconstructing the stations and improving the terminal facilities, and to issue bonds or notes for a period of not exceeding twenty years to the amount of \$900,000. The president stated that the money would not be needed for a year.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The management of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company asked the Railroad and New-England Railroad Company asked the Railroad Committee at the State House to-day for a bill that will allow the Issue of \$5,000,000 of preferred stock. This is to be paid for wholly in cash, or \$50 in cash and two shares of common stock. The second mortgage bonds may also be exchanged for preferred stock. Receiver Charke expensed the opinion that, while the fixed charges of the read cannot, perhaps be carned at present, he believed that in the course of several years this desirable object could be realized.

United States District Court, in the suit against the Fitch-burg Raliroad, to enforce a penalty for violation of the United States statute in the transportation of cattle, swine and sheep, a verdict by consent was rendered to the consent was rendered to Boston, Jan. 31.-Before Judge Clark, to-day in the

against the railroad. It is understood that the defendant road is not to be required to pay any penalties, but it consents so that the case may be taken up to the Circuit Court and heard on important law questions involved. There is a suit pending against the Boston and Albany Railroad for the same offence. The suits are being proscuted by the Humane Society.

FOTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 31.—A force of men

under direction of Burgess Derr began this morning to remove the section of track laid on Coul-at. in Monday night by the Water-Gap and Schuylkill Railroad Company. Upon the opening of court application was made pany. Upon the opening of court application was made on the part of that corporation for an injunction to restrain the removal of the tracks. As it appeared that no survey had been made, an injunction was refused, and the work of clearing street proceeded without disturbance.

HARTFORD, Jan. 31.—The Finance Committee of the Legislature voted unanimously to-day against the petition of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, and the bill accompanying it, for the abatement of taxes due by the company to the State, which amount to over \$100,000.

A. M. Cannon, president of the Bank of Spokane Fells, W. T., and J. J. Browne, attorney, of the same place, are in New-York as a committee to perfect arrangements for building a railroad from that place eighty miles east into the Cœur d'Alene gold and stiver fields. Work on the road is to be begun by March 1.

### OBITUARY.

DR. ELISHA HARRIS. ALBANY, Jan. 31,-Dr. Elisha Harris, secretary of the State Board of Health, died of peritonitia this

morning after a week's illness. The funeral will be held to-morrow at All Saints' Cathedral chapel. Dr. Harris was born in Westminister, Vt., on March 4, 1824, and while he was obtaining an education he supported himself for some years by teaching a ountry school. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in 1849, and remained in the city to begin the practice of medicine During the War of the Rebellion he took an active part in the improvement of the United States scaltary service, and invented a railway ambulance which was awarded a prize in the Paris Exposition of 1867. Upon the organization of the Metropolitan Health Department in 1866, he was appointed Begister of Records and Corresponding Secretary. In 1869 he was made Sanitary Superintendent, but after the Charter of 1870 went into effect he was removed and did not have any connection with the Health Department of this city until 1873, when Pro-fessor Chandler became president of the Board of Health. One of President Chandler's first acts was the reappointment of Dr. Harris as Register of Records. In 1876 the Bureau of Vital Statistics was reorganized and Dr. Har-

ment of Dr. Harris as Register of Records. In 1876 the Bureau of Vital Statistics was reorganized and Dr. Harris took a final leave of the Department. Subsequently he was a prominent official of the Prison Association, and when the law creating the State Board of Health was passed he was appointed a commissioner and the secretary of the Board.

Br. Harris had many friends among the physicians in this city and in the Health Department. While he was regarded by many of his acquaintances as impractical in some of his views on sanitary matters, he was admired on account of his unturing energy and for his large fund of information acquired by constant study of medical works. Dr. Harris was a contributor to medical and sanitary literature, writing numerous articles for journals and reviews in this city. Among his works the following were regarded as worthy of mention: Four reports on "Quarantine Hospitais, Yellow Fever and Cholera." An Essay on Pestilential Diseases," "Ventilation of American Dwellings," "Reviews of the Sanitary Experiences of the Crimean Campaign," "A History of the Work and Purposes of the United States Sanitary Commission," "A Practical Manumi on Infectious and Wants of New-York"—a volume that has passed through wants of New-York"—a volume that has passed through several editions; "The Criminality of Drunkenness," "Nine Reports on Reformatory and Penal Institutions," "Six Reports of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New-York," "Reports of Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan District of New-York," "Four Reports of the Sanitary Government and Vital Statistics of New-York," "Ween Reports on the Sanitary Government and Vital Statistics of the Sanitary Report on a Uniform System of Vital Statistics in the United States." The wife of Dr. Harris, a daughter of

At an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Prison Association resterday it was unnumentally resolved that the committee heard with sorrow of the death of Dr. Rarris, and recalled with grainede and esteem his long and faithful labor in the cause of prison reform.

M. GAULTHIER DE RUMILLY. Paurs, Jan. 31.-M. Gaulthier de Rumilly, senior Senator, is dead. The Senate adjourned to day as a mark of respect to his memory.

M. Ganithier de Rumiily was born in Paris in 1792. He was educated to the law, and rose to distinction at the bar, especially in political and newspaper cases. In 1830 he was one of the leaders of the Liberal party. In 1831 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies for Amiens, and, except from 1835 to 1837, he was continuously reelected and served on many important committees. He protested against the comparison, and remained in private life until the downfull of the Empire. In 1871 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies from Somme. He usually ovied with the Republicans. In 1875 the National Assembly elected him a Senator for life.

JOHN HENRY PARKER.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The death of Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., F. S.A., keeper of the Ashmolean Muzeum since 1869, is announced.

Mr. Parker was born in London in 1806. He was eduat Dr. Horne's school. In 1832 he succeeded his uncle, Mr. Jeseph Parker, at Oxford. He is the author or oncile, ar. Joseph Parks, accounted to the compiler of a great number of works upon architecture. In 1874-79 he published a learned work upon "The Archaeology of Rome," in the volumes. He was also cagaged for some time in directing excavations at Rome, being assisted by the University of Oxford.

ÆNEAS MACKINTOSH.

Æneas Mackintosh, who died yesterday in his city, age fifty-four, was one of the cidest bank officials in New-York. At the time of his death he was paying teller of the Phenix National Bank in Wall-st., a positi which he had held for the past ten years, having worked up to it from the lowest position in the bank, that of an assistant-clerk, to which he was appointed about thirtytwo years ago. Mr. Mackintosh was of Scottish parentage. His father was a captain in a Highland regiment, and sub-His father wis a capania to a sequently settled in Prince Edward Island, whence the son came the United States about thirty-five years ago. Mr. Mackintosh was unmarried, and the only relative he has in this country is a brother, who is in Sait Lake City. His faneral will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, from Trinity Church.

CHARLES BURKHALTER. Charles Burkhalter, vice-president of the oadway National Bank, died on Wednesday of pneu nonia at his home, No. 231 West Fourteenth-st. He was born in Allentowa, Penn., eighty-one years ago. He came to New-York at an extremely early age, and was employed as a clerk by a large grocery firm. A few years later he went into the wholesale grocery business for himself with a Mr. Wykoff, and established the firm which is now 8. Burkhalter and Co., of No. 92 Hudson-st. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Burkhalter retired from business. He was connected with the frying and other insurance companies and with several banks. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He leaves a wife and one married daughter. The funeral will take place at Mr. Burkhalter's home on Monday at 11 a. m. ployed as a clerk by a large grocery firm. A few years

R. C. CLARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Corry, Penn., Jan. 22.-R. C. Clark, vicepresident of the Pennsylvania Oil Company, died here to-day. He was a successful business man, and leaves the company in a very prosperous condition. The business and firm name will not be disturbed by his death, and will continue under the able management of its president, M.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Charles D. Hartshorne died at his late home, No. 408 West Twenty-second-st., yesterday, age forty-live. He was well known in insurance circles, having been to that business for twenty-eight years. At the time of his death he was connected with several insurance companies, and was in charge of the city department of the London Provincial Fire Insurance Company at No. 33 Pinest. The funeral will be held at the house to-morrow at 2 p. m. Robert B. Dean, who has been for many years superintendent of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, died on Wednesday at the Home, age eighty-six. He was born on Staten Island and was well versed in the history of old New-York. He was connected with the Desbrosses Street Ferry at its first organization; and also with the first gas company that was formed in the city, in the ca-pacity of collector. The macrel will be held at the Home, No 412 West Twenty-second-st., to day at 10:30 a. m. Captain Leonard D. Shaw, a retired sea-captain, age eighty, died at his home, No. 225 East One-hundred-and-twenty-severth st., on Wednesday. He began as a cabin boy on the privateer Teaser in the war of 1812. He afterward emisted in the Navy and served until the

close of the war, when he entered the merchant service and commanded American vessels for forty years. He was an officer in the volunteer Navy during the civil war, and at its close retired from active life. The funeral will take place at 1 p. m. to-day. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Conway Robinson, for many years a member of the bar prastising at Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., died here yesterday.

DEATH OF H. A. ALLEN.

Henry A. Allen, age forty-six, a lawyer whose office was at No. 194 Broadway, died suddenly late last night, it is supposed from heart disease, at his home, No. 106 West Twentieth at.